



REQUEST FOR CEO APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change			
Country(ies):	Nigeria	GEF Project ID: ¹	5777
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5373
Other Executing Partner(s):	Federal Ministry of Environment – Department of Climate	Submission Date:	2015-03-30
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration(Months)	48
Name of Parent Program (if applicable):		Project Agency Fee (\$):	175,750
➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For PPP <input type="checkbox"/>			

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
CCM-6 (select)	Outcome 6.1: Adequate resources allocated to support enabling activities under the Convention	Output 6.1: Countries receiving GEF support for national communication, and Biennial Update Report (BUR)	GEF TF	1,850,000	8,600,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
Total project costs				1,850,000	8,600,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To Prepare the Third National Communication (TNC) and Biennial Update Reports required to meet obligations under the UNFCCC

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
National Circumstances	TA	Report on National Circumstances and implementation status	Output 1.1: Updated, comprehensive and detailed account of National Circumstances with recent socio-economic and	GEF TF	41,000	409,500

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

			environmental data as inputs prepared and capacity to collect this information on a regular basis for future NCs strengthened.			
Green House Gas inventory	TA	National GHG Inventory is improved and updated	<p>Output 2.1: National (GHG) Inventory Management System (NIMS)</p> <p>Output 2.2: The GHG inventory team assembled and institutionalized</p> <p>Output 2.3: Tier III methodologies and models for GHG inventory estimates analyzed, selected and validated for relevant sectors</p> <p>Output 2.4: Improved National GHG inventory database</p> <p>Output 2.5: Documented inventory of GHG emissions for different sectors</p> <p>Output 2.6: Completed national inventory of anthropogenic GHG by sources and removals by sinks for 2013</p> <p>Output 2.7: GHG inventory finalized and archived.</p>	GEF TF	432,000	491,500
Mitigation strategies	TA	Appropriate mitigation strategies determined for various sectors.	<p>Output 3.1 National climate change mitigation policies analyzed/assessed.</p> <p>Output 3.2 Updated GHG emission scenarios for Nigeria covering the period 2015 -2050 in place.</p> <p>Output 3.3 Identified and prioritized mitigation options for Nigeria available in a number of priority sectors, including energy, industry, agriculture, forestry,</p>	GEF TF	397,000	2,048,000

			<p>transportation, as well as commercial and residential buildings.</p> <p>Output 3.4 Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) for various sectors and at national and state level identified, and assessed.</p> <p>Output 3.5 Report on the gap analysis and constraints on (i) access to technologies and technology transfer arrangements, (ii) financial assistance needed for technology transfer and capacity development, (iii) investment requirements for mitigation measures based on national and state climate change action plans.</p> <p>Output 3.6 Technology needs assessment (TNA) reports for different sectors (e.g. agriculture, energy, health, infrastructure, building etc)</p> <p>Output 3.7 Report on the key mitigation/adaptation technology needs for the country.</p> <p>Output 3.8 National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation</p> <p>Output 3.9 Strengthened institutional capacity to monitor technology transfer needs and national R&D programmes.</p>			
Vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures	TA	Vulnerability to climate change in Nigeria assessed and adaptation measures identified specific	Output 4.1 Improved climate models applied to profile climate variability at national and state levels	GEF TF	472,000	2,866,000

		sectors	<p>Output 4.2 Climate variability maps at national and state levels for Nigeria developed</p> <p>Outputs 4.3 Published updated climate scenarios at national and state levels using Multiple Global Climate Models (GCM) / Regional Climate Models (RCMs) and climate change parameters</p> <p>Output 4.4 Reports produced on projected climate change impacts and vulnerability for different regions and sectors in Nigeria.</p> <p>Output 4.5 Local level vulnerability assessment reports prepared.</p> <p>Output 4.6 Spatial vulnerability profiles for priority regions in GIS format at local level based on vulnerability indices developed</p> <p>Output 4.7 National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation in Nigeria (NASPA-CCN) used to increase awareness on climate change adaptation imperative among various stakeholders.</p> <p>Output 4.8 Gender-sensitive climate change adaptation and risk reduction measures for various climate-sensitive sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, health, water, coastal environment etc.).</p>			
Public Awareness and Education Strategy in Place	TA	An enhanced public awareness strategy on climate change is	Output 5.1 Assessment report indicating needs (technical and	GEF TF	90,000	819,000

		developed, including the compilation and update of relevant information.	<p>financial) for adequate national research and observation network in Nigeria developed</p> <p>Output 5.2 Action plan identifying possible sources of financial and technical support for research and systematic observations made</p> <p>Output 5.3 Report on mainstreaming gender into climate change response in Nigeria prepared</p> <p>Output 5.4 Approved national structure and process for sustainable national communication preparations</p> <p>Output 5.5 Established financial and technical support for the national communication process</p> <p>Output 5.6 Improved information dissemination system on climate change through the use of mass media, social media, workshops, seminars, training and extension services and publications</p> <p>Output 5.7 Increased participation of relevant stakeholders (including gender considerations) in the preparation of the national communications</p>			
Publication and submission of the Third NC	TA	Third NC is published and submitted	Output 6.1 TNC prepared, translated, submitted and disseminated	GEF TF	50,000	442,000
Institutional and	TA	Institutional	Output 7.1 Reports on	GEF TF	166,000	409,000

Analytical Capacity		Framework for multistakeholder established	identified capacity gaps at the national and state levels for enhanced climate change knowledge and awareness Output 7.2 Needs assessment reports for technical, financial, and institutional strengthening produced Output 7.3 Improved climate change governance structure at national and state levels in place Output 7.4 Framework for a National Climate Change Programme Output 7.5 Strengthened and functional Civil Society Organization network at the national level for climate change advocacy.			
Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	M&E of the project activities and results	M&E plan implemented	GEF TF	34,000	409,000
Subtotal					1,682,000	7,894,000
Project management Cost (PMC) ³ (including Direct Project Cost: USD 11,800)				GEF TF	168,000	706,000
Total project costs					1,850,000	8,600,000

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Please include letters confirming cofinancing for the project with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Environment	Cash	2,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Cash	100,000
National Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	6,500,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	

³ PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			8,600,000

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEF TF	Climate Change	Nigeria	1,850,000	175,750	2,025,750
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				1,850,000	175,750	2,025,750

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	165,000	130,000	295,000
National/Local Consultants	421,000	274,000	695,000

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF⁴

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.

National strategies and plans are still aligned with the Project.

A.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities.

⁴ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

Alignment with GEF focal area remains the same.

A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage:

UNDP comparative advantage remains the same.

A.4. The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

Developing country Parties should provide the UNFCCC with adequate information on the status of implementation of Convention commitments with submitting its National Communications, based on the guidelines provided by the Conference of Parties (COP) for non-Annex I countries (Decision 17/CP.8). The Government of Nigeria (GoN) has successfully submitted the First and Second National Communications. The present proposal aimed at preparing the Third National Communication (TNC) and the Biennial Update Reports in Nigeria within the context / in accordance with UNFCCC guidance. The envisaged TNC Project, which will be implemented by UNDP Nigeria, has already been endorsed by the Government of Nigeria.

A. 5. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

According to the Convention's decision (Decision 12/CP.2), GEF, on an interim basis, is the international entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism, referred to in Article 11 of the Climate Convention. National Communication and the Biennial Update Reports will allow for the extension and consolidation of existing partnerships with relevant government institutions and research centers, besides the expected improvement of current models and data platforms. However, these upgrades will imply higher costs, thus requiring additional funding for the expected refinement vis-à-vis the TNC.

A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:

Although there are no major risks identified in the implementation of this project since the Government of Nigeria is strongly committed to its obligations under the Convention and in particular to fulfilling reporting requirements. Nevertheless, the details of potential administrative and other related risks are captured in the table below.

RISK ANALYSIS									
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures/Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1.	Limited coordination among relevant institutions: The adaptation and mitigation agendas in Nigeria involve a variety of sectors, institutions and states. There is a risk that studies and Project activities may not be completed because of limited institutional support, lack of dissemination of results, and insufficient coordination of inputs.	At project document development point	Organizational	May delay the production and collation of sectoral analysis into solid national reports P = 2 I = 2	Strong coordination and involvement of concerned institutions will be sought from the outset to ensure adequate assessments, continuous access to data and integration of the results into sector planning. The Project Steering Committee which will include a core group of representatives from the relevant Governmental agencies, and research institutions, CSOs and private sector will be made functional to play its oversight responsibility effectively to ensure proper coordination of project activities. In addition, to avoid the mistakes of the past, consultancies will be given mostly to companies and not individuals to ensure timely delivery of good deliverables. Furthermore, the Project will develop a continuous and extensive consultation process to include key stakeholders and sectors during its implementation.	Department of Climate Change			Reducing
2.	Limited implementation experience in DCC: Limited implementation experience of the agency responsible for the technical implementation of the Project.	At project document development point	Strategic	Technical incompetence may lead to poor results	The Department of Climate Change which was established in 2012 is a relatively young unit inside the Federal Ministry of Environment, However, it has technical personnel who have extensive experience working on issues related to	Department of Climate Change			Dead

				P = 3 I = 2	climate change, and it undertakes regular training for its personnel, who should be able to facilitate/coordinate the project activities effectively for timely delivery.				
3.	Sectoral approach: Formulation of mitigation and adaptation policies, and measures (P&M) implies important risks due to conflicting interests between sectors. Though the TNC will not implement any concrete measures on the ground, the Project needs to consider the political risks related to the P&M to be designed. Additionally, the general elections in 2015 expose the Project to the possibility of delayed implementation, as well as the possibility that conclusions and outcomes of the TNC could become politicized, thereby undermining their technical merits.	At project document development point	Political	Political interference may slow the process of project implementation P = 2 I = 2	Project preparation has included a detailed planning exercise including a detailed budget elaborated following local costs and a timeline to ensure proper inter-linkage between studies. Both will also be included in the Operational Manual of the Project. Project will thus benefit from the access to advanced modeling tools and training opportunities in applying adequate climate models on a regional basis. The Project will also be isolated from any political influence as stakeholders will be highly sensitized about the global nature of climate change issue that know no political boundaries or lineages.	Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change			Reducing
4.	Cost-overruns and a short Implementation period: The Project involves a significant number of technically challenging studies, which are closely interlinked with each other. There is a substantial risk of related cost overruns and possible need to extend the Project implementation period.	At project document development point	Organizational	Poor management of project resources may lead to incomplete project activities. P = 3	Project preparation has included a detailed planning exercise including a detailed budget to ensure proper coordination of the studies and their timely delivery. The detailed workplan will be further elaborated during implementation and included in the Project's Operational Manual to promote timely delivery of Project's outputs.				Reducing

				I = 3					
5.	Data and information: Limited robustness and completeness of GHG emissions and climate data which poses possible risks for the proposed Project activities that are associated with the robustness and completeness of the data required to carry out the different studies that will be part of the TNC. In addition, much of the data required is dispersed among different public and private institutions and often difficult to gather.	At project document development point		<p>Inconsistent data may delay the production and collation of sectoral analysis into solid national reports</p> <p>P = 3</p> <p>I = 3</p>	<p>The DCC as the responsible entity for the technical implementation of the Project will coordinate with the relevant institutions to collect the necessary data.</p> <p>DCC will use its good relationships with relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Research Institutions to source relevant data and information. It will also engage qualified scientists and researchers with experience in the implementation of the SNC to provide information and experience. DCC will also contact globally leading climate research institutions and development partners like the World Bank and African Development bank, as well as the IPCC to facilitate access to solid climate data and tools for the GHG inventories.</p>				Dead
6.	Financial Management: These are related to the general financial management risks in public sector and possible fluctuations in the exchange rate that may affect the available resources for project implementation	At project document development point	Financial	Poor financial management has the risk of poor and incomplete project delivery, just as exchange-induced liquidity changes may affect project delivery rate.	The financial management risks will be mitigated by ensuring an adequate internal control framework which includes an integrated accounting system, formal written procedures, segregated designated account, and an independent external auditor. UNDP financial rules and procedures will be fully adhered to with the support and recruitment of a Financial Assistant to manage the project's financial transactions and processes. In addition, upon				Dead

				<p>P = 3</p> <p>I - 2</p>	<p>audit findings here will always be a follow up on the action plans to address the auditors' recommendations.</p> <p>Furthermore, an appropriate workplan with timeline and concrete deliverables will be developed and implemented to avoid undue prolong project implementation period.</p>				
7.	<p>Procurement: The key procurement risks have to do with (a) limited experience at the Department of Climate Change (DCC) in GEF/UNDP-financed Projects, (b) limited direct involvement of the staff of DCC in management of procurement using GEF/UNDP procedures; (c) the overwhelming large number of contracts to be carried out in a short time.</p>	At project document development point	Operational	<p>Procurement issues may delay project implementation</p> <p>P = 3</p> <p>I = 2</p>	<p>The corrective measures that have been agreed are the following: i) staff in the procurement unit should participate in the Basic Procurement Training delivered by the UNDP, ii) before negotiations, a Project operational manual would be developed including the implementation arrangements and the procurement procedures, iii) while the technical unit identifies the dimension and number of the firms interested in participating in the processes of consulting services under the Project, packaging contracts in accordance with the market size will be considered, and iv), most of the contracts are consulting services and will thus be simple to implement.</p>				Reducing

A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives

The project will benefit from the previous NCs funded by the GEF. The TNC will update all information contained in the SNC, including national inventories of greenhouse gas emissions and sinks up to the year 2014.

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

The process for the overall coordination and preparation of the Third National Communication will be led by the Department of Climate Change (DCC) of the Federal Ministry of Environment but it will draw extensively from institutional expertise drawn from the Academia, Civil society organizations, and research institutions such as the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET) and National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA), as well as those of other relevant MDAs - Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food, Communications and Transportation, Work, Women Affairs, Energy, Foreign Affairs, and Finance all of which already constitutes the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC).

B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

Although there are no direct environmental benefits associated with the proposed Enabling Activity Project, however the indirect global environment benefits expected will contribute to future INDC activities and the reduction to climate change vulnerability. It will also focus on gender issues with a view to addressing gaps in attaining gender equality particularly in the context of adaptation to impacts of climate change

B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The TNC will rely on the comparative advantages of NIMET and NASRDA in the areas of generation, collation, interpretation and dissemination which would also strengthen national capacity and the establishment of a national architecture for future related work.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

The project will be monitored through the following M& E activities. The M& E budget is provided in the table below.

Project start:

A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan.

The Inception Workshop should address a number of key issues including:

- a) Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and RCU staff vis à vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again as needed.
- b) Based on the project results framework and the relevant GEF Tracking Tool if appropriate, finalize the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.
- c) Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled.
- d) Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
- e) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organisation structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first Project Board meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.

An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

Quarterly:

- Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical).
- Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.
- Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc... The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Annually:

Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (30 June to 1 July). The APR/PIR combines both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements.

The APR/PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
- Lesson learned/good practice.
- AWP and other expenditure reports
- Risk and adaptive management
- ATLAS QPR
- Portfolio level indicators (i.e. GEF focal area tracking tools) are used by most focal areas on an annual basis as well.

Mid-term of project cycle:

The project will undergo, if deemed necessary, an independent Mid-Term Evaluation at the mid-point of project implementation (insert date). The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF. The management response and the evaluation will be uploaded to UNDP corporate systems, in particular the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC). The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the mid-term evaluation cycle.

End of Project:

An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Project Board meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and GEF guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

The Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response which should be uploaded to PIMS and to the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the final evaluation.

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Manager UNDP CO, UNDP GEF 	Indicative cost: 5,000	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP GEF RTA/Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members. 	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on <i>output and implementation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversight by Project Manager Project team 	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project manager and team UNDP CO UNDP RTA UNDP EEG 	None	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project manager and team 	None	Quarterly
Mid-term Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project manager and team UNDP CO UNDP RCU External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost: 10,000	At the mid-point of project implementation. Not mandatory for MSPs but may be undertaken if deemed necessary.
Final Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project manager and team, UNDP CO UNDP RCU External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost : 10,000	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Project Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project manager and team UNDP CO local consultant 	0	At least three months before the end of the project
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP CO Project manager and team 	Indicative cost per year: 3,000	Yearly
Visits to field sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP CO UNDP RCU (as appropriate) Government representatives 	For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget	Yearly

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
TOTAL indicative COST		US\$34,000	
Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		(+/- 5% of total budget)	


PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

- A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this form. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Abu-Bakr Sulayman	GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	03/07/2014

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator		03/27/2015	Yamil Bonduki, Sr. Program Manager, UNDP (Green-LECRDs)		yamil.bonduki@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK:					
This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP or CPD: 3.2.1 Strengthened national capacity in dealing with legal and regulatory frameworks under Multilateral Environment Agreements, allowing for adequate mainstreaming of these conventions into national policies and strategies. 3.2.2 Increased national capacity to effectively address vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.					
Country Programme Outcome Indicators: Identification of national vulnerabilities within various productive sectors ; Support development of National Climate change policy					
Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one): 1. Mainstreaming environment and energy OR 2. Catalyzing environmental finance OR 3. Promote climate change adaptation OR 4. Expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor.					
Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program: Objective 6- Support enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention					
Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes: Adequate resources allocated to support enabling activities under the Convention: (i) Completed climate change enabling activities under the UNFCCC and (ii) Strengthened human and institutional capacities to enable Nigeria comply more proactively and effectively to its obligations to the UNFCCC					
Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators: Percentage of eligible countries receiving GEF funding					
	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Project Objective Strengthening of Nigeria's technical and institutional capacity to enable it respond effectively to climate change challenges and meet its	Capacities of governments and civil society to take informed action on climate change National Adaptive Capacity level	The Government of Nigeria recognizes the potential threats to climate change and has put in place a number of measures that if properly harmonized into a national strategy will further strengthen its national capacity to address the challenges of climate change in the country. It has established the	Skills and tools for climate change modelling and projections, GHG inventories, and analysis of climate change vulnerabilities and impacts. Enhanced capacity of the Department of Climate Change and other relevant institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change concerns mainstreamed into Public Sector plans and programmes Accessibility to climate change information/data Availability of climate change scenarios and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate coordination among institutions Tools and vulnerability studies being developed will be accepted by and socialized into line ministry and department planning Once trained, functionaries will

obligations under the UNFCCC		Department of Climate Change to coordinate the implementation of climate changes activities including the development of national policy. Nevertheless the country still needs to enhance its capacity for adaptation and mitigation as well as generation and dissemination of climate change information for inclusive response	At least 500 people trained in various aspect of climate change response, capacities in greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation, and adaptation analysis	vulnerability assessments.	work to mainstream CC into work programmes
Outcome 1 Comprehensive and Updated Report on National Circumstances	Updated database and literature on National Circumstance	National Circumstance as captured in the SNC reflects 2008 information/ data	Comprehensive and detailed report on Biophysical and socio-economic situations; Nigeria's development priorities, policies, programmes and projects at national and state levels; Current institutional structures relevant to the periodic GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updated Document ▪ Validation workshop reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is assumed that the project will provide updated data/ information on national circumstance
Outcome 2 Improved availability and management of GHG data	Sector emissions determined for 4 thematic areas for 2013 (Reference year – 2000).	Emission Inventory completed for base year 2010 and reported for sectors in energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste.	Documented inventory of GHG emissions for Energy; Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU); and Waste sectors for the year 2013.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Validation workshop reports ▪ Inventory Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reliable data available and accessible ▪ Capacity exists to carry out assessment exercises

<p>Outcome 3 Improved availability and management of mitigation strategies</p>	<p>Appropriate mitigation strategies determined for various sectors.</p>	<p>Studies on mitigation potential in the main economic and GHG-emitting sectors (energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste), with identified priority mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Reports of the mitigation measures and options for the country's low carbon sustainable development in various sectors compiled and archived for regular updating</p> <p>Mitigation strategies for various sectors available at national and state levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Validation workshop reports ▪ Mitigation Analysis Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriately determined mitigation strategies and options ▪ Enhanced enabling framework for the implementation of mitigation measures ▪ Strengthened analytical capacity for determining mitigation options for decision making
<p>Outcome 4 Enhanced national capacity for climate change projections, impacts and vulnerability assessment, and adaptation for gender responsive initiatives.</p>	<p>Climate change projections; Gender-sensitive vulnerability, impacts and adaptation assessments completed in the various sectors.</p>	<p>Warmer climate conditions assessed; vulnerability and impact assessment conducted for a few sectors in the 2nd communication processes.</p>	<p>Report on the gap analysis and constraints on access to technologies and technology transfer arrangements, finance and investment requirements developed.</p> <p>Climate variability maps and updated climate scenarios available at national and state levels</p> <p>Impacts and vulnerability assessment reports for different regions and sectors available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change scenario report ▪ Impact and Vulnerability assessment reports ▪ Adaptation and mitigation Policy and Strategy Documents ▪ Gender mainstreaming in national programmes and plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacities to carry out impacts and vulnerability assessment as well as climate change scenarios readily accessible ▪ Government utilizes output for decision making ▪ Limited awareness of Gender relevance in climate change response

			Nationally approved implementable and gender-sensitive climate change adaptation measures for various climate-sensitive sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, health, water, coastal environment, energy, transport) for risk reduction in place		
Outcome 5 Enhanced awareness and sensitization of the public on climate change issues	Incorporation of climate change issues in educational curriculum Number of institutions offering climate change programmes Range of climate change information on mass media Number of professional and civil society organizations involved in climate changes activities	Level of awareness about climate change is still at low ebb. Poor understanding of climate change issues is leading to inadequate response by majority of Nigerian whose means of livelihood are vulnerable to climate change	Improved information dissemination system on climate change Increased participation of relevant stakeholders in addressing climate change challenge Climate change issues entrenched in educational system at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project survey reports ▪ Project highlight and stage plan reports ▪ Project field monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project is supported by the media and the ministry of Education to disseminate and socialize Climate Change information ▪ Population is capable of assimilating information provided
Outcome 6 Compilation, Drafting, Production & Dissemination,	Approved TNC	Both 1st and 2 nd National Communication documents have been finalized, received	TNC validated, formalized and published as a national document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report of validation workshop ▪ TNC 	Climate Change remains a national priority and sustains the national interest to meet its reporting obligations

processing for acceptance as national report.		national endorsement and are available on the Website of the UNFCCC Secretariat	Document launch	document	to the UNFCCC
Outcome 7 Enhanced institutional and analytical capacity for a responsive climate change governance structure	Timely national communications and other reports to the UNFCCC	<p>Department of Climate Change established, but analytical capacity of staff remains weak</p> <p>No capacity assessment of CSOs involved in Climate Change issues</p> <p>Strategic action plan for the Department of Climate Change developed, but yet to be implemented.</p>	<p>Strengthened and proactive Department of Climate Change</p> <p>Functional inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change</p> <p>Strengthened advocacy capacity of CSOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Needs assessment reports and implementation plans for capacity strengthening ▪ No of staff of the Department of Climate Change with adequate capacity to analyze and report on climate change ▪ Framework for a Climate Change Programme ▪ No of CSOs actively involved in climate change advocacy 	Current concern about the need for the country to be able to respond to global issues of climate change is sustained.
Outcome 8 M & E	Effective monitoring of project implementation	Weak monitoring resulting in poor project implementation.	Functional M&E system in the Department of Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ M&E plans and reports 	Effective monitoring is given priority as an important aspect of project delivery.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Nigeria - Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change – UNDP - GEF ID = 5777

Canada's Comments

- Given the potential for synergies from requesting funding for National Communication and a Biennial Update Report (BUR), we strongly encourage Nigeria to include a BUR request in the final proposal.
- We also note that this proposal states that the NatCom will be ready by 2017, but the deadline for the first BUR is December 2014. Please explain why the NatCom is prioritized over the more urgent BUR.

Response: Nigeria requested separate funding for its BUR which was approved in Nov 2014.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS⁵

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: N/A			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Total	0	0	0

⁵ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A